

The Asheville News.

VOL. 10--NO. 50.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 30, 1859.

[WHOLE NO. 518.]

CALENDAR FOR 1859.

1859.	1859.	1859.	1859.	1859.	1859.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.
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PILES, FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancer, Scrofula, &c.
PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clifton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.
A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,
J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.
March 24, 1859.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON--Dear Sir: Yours dated 23rd inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner. There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to get and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the PEOPLE. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise, and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community, but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town, to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform, you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
Asheville, April 2, 1859.

5 Cents Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th ult. a bond boy named Riley Tenet. The above reward, but no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me.
JOHN H. FLEMMONS.
May 5, 1859.

ASHEVILLE CARRIAGE SHOP.



HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.
From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.
Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removal.
Produce taken in exchange for work.
Orders from a distance promptly attended.
D. C. MCGREGOR.
January 20, 1859.

NO stock of Gentlemen's Clothing has ever been brought to this market that can compare in cheapness and variety with that now on hand at
J. A. PATTON'S.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company.

A meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.
James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.
OFFICERS.
J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.
MEDICAL BOARD.
J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard, " "
ATTORNEYS.
Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.
All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, Sec'y.
Asheville, Nov. 15, 1859.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to \$30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
Savies are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proofs presented.

DIRECTORS.
Charles E. Johnson, Wm. W. Holden, Wm. D. Haywood, Wm. D. Cooke, James F. Jordan, R. H. Battle, Quinten Busbee, Wm. H. Jones, W. H. Husted, P. F. Pescud, Wm. H. McKee, K. P. Battle, Charles B. Root.
OFFICERS.
Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D., Medical
William H. McKee, M. D., Board of
Richard B. Haywood, M. D., Consultation.
Q. Busbee, Executive Committee.
W. H. McKee, " "
Charles B. Root, " "

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.
Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
R. H. BATTLE, Sec'y.
A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—ly.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE session at this Academy will commence on the 3d Monday of May next under the charge of Rev. JACOB HOOD as Principal, whose reputation as a Teacher is well known throughout this country.
The session will continue five months, and the following rates of Tuition will be charged, viz:
Orthography, Reading, Writing and Primary Arithmetic, per session, \$ 6 00
Geography, English Grammar, and Arithmetic continued, 8 00
All other English Branches, 10 00
Latin, French and Greek, 12 00
Contingent fee, payable in advance, 1 00
Tuition due at the end of the session, and will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the session. Deduction made only in cases of continued sickness.
This Academy is a beautiful new Building, situated on the Plank Road, one and one quarter of a mile south of Asheville, on an elevated position, near to a good Buncombe spring, and in a thickly settled neighborhood, where boarding can be had on moderate terms; and the entire country around is as beautiful and as healthy as can be found anywhere.
M. PATTON, Pres. of Board of Trustees.
April 7, 1859.

Save Your Wood.

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.
Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
January 6, 1859.

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.
JAMES A. PATTON.
Nov. 18, 1858.

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-penny alley, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.
If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.
It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.
J. B. HEMPHILL.
Asheville, June 2, 1859.

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

THREE DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE, Spartanburg, S. C.

THE subscribers, having commenced the Hardware and Grocery business in this town, will keep constantly a general assortment of
Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Implements,
Carriage Materials,
Axes, Hoes, Chains, Nails, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
A General Assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES.
Their stock consists in part of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Molasses, Bacon, Hams and Sides, Fish, Rice, Soap, Candles and Starch; which they offer for sale, low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce.
HARDY, AGNEW & CO.
Spartanburg, S. C., May 12, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership in the Livery and Sale Stable business, heretofore existing between Thomas T. Patton and John F. Sullivan, is this day terminated by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern must present them to John F. Sullivan. All debts due the firm will be collected by him. Make prompt payment and save costs.
J. F. SULLIVAN,
T. T. PATTON.
May 4, 1859.

ED. J. ASTON, Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.
Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.
Asheville, March 25, 1858.

VALUABLE LAND Near Asheville, FOR SALE.

ON the 25th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable Farm belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Foster, and lying on Swannanoa River, two miles east of the town of Asheville. The Tract contains about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES.
A large portion of it the best quality of River Bottom.
There are on the place a good
Grist and saw Mill,
and large and convenient buildings of every kind. The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country.
A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any one wishing to buy will look and judge for himself.
TERMS.—Twelve months credit, with bond and approved security, and title withheld until the purchase money is paid.
G. C. ALEXANDER, J. FOSTER, J. TORS.
Feb. 10, 1859.

ONE WORD.

ALL indebted to us will bear in mind that the year has closed, and we have served them faithfully. Now return the compliment by serving us, and allowing us to pass receipts in full.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
January 1, 1859.

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still
Sell on a Credit!
(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January.) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.
We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Feb. 17, 1859.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and
EATING SALOON.
He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologna Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candles, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of
BREAD,
kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.
Call at the store house immediately south of Gudegar's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.
Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.
A. B. ROMANO, Agent.
March, 24, 1859.

LEATHER.

UPPER and Sole, always on hand at
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Negroes Wanted.

WE want to buy from
100 TO 500
LIKELY NEGROES,
for whom we will pay the highest cash prices.
CHUNN & PATTON.
Asheville, Feb. 10, 1859.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS well known watering place and delightful summer resort, will be open for the reception of company, under the management of MR. C. C. TERRY, late of the
"MOUNTAIN HOUSE."
Every effort will be made to render comfortable all who may visit the Sulphur.
The excellent qualities of the water, the purity of the atmosphere, and the magnificence and beauty of the surrounding scenery, are too well known to render any attempt at description necessary.
The Springs are five miles west of Asheville, on the State Turnpike Road.
May 12, 1859.
*The Columbia Carolinian, Charleston Mercury, and New Orleans Delta, will copy tri-weekly for two months, and forward bill to C. C. Terry, Sulphur Springs.

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

James Rutherford vs. Albert Hall, et al.
It is ordered by the Court that Isaac B. Sawyer audit and settle all accounts wherein Jas. Rutherford is concerned as Administrator of Peter Mull; and it appearing that Braxton Mull, Marshal Mull, Wm. Mull, Austin Painter, and wife Elmina; Noah Smith, wife Susan, and the heirs of Sherrod Mull, deceased, and interested in the personal estate aforesaid, reside beyond the limits of this State; therefore ordered that notice be given in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding them to appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why Plaintiff shall not retain his debt on the intestate Mull.
Witness, J. T. Weaver, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 24th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859. Issued the 29th of April, 1859. J. T. WEAVER, C. C. C.
May 12, 1859. Printer's fee \$6. 6w

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.
It is ordered by the Court that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law & Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the third Monday in July, A. D., 1859, and continue for two weeks.
W. M. HARDY, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Asheville, the 24th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1859.
May 19, 1859. W. M. HARDY, C. C. C. 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.
M. L. DOYLE.
May 19, 1859.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

NEW lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAYER & CO.
April 7, 1859.

NEW Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronize him will be more than pleased. Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand.
E. W. HERNDON.
Asheville, April 7, 1859.

GENT'S SHOES.

DECIDEDLY the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville. Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.
—ALSO—
At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.
SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

100 CANVASSED HAMS.

THE subscriber has pure well cured canvassed HAMS, of large size, for sale. Price 103 cents per pound.
THOS. T. PATTON.
June 2, 1859.

Clearing 100 Acres Land.

I WILL pay cash to have 100 Acres of Land cleared between this and the 1st of October next, at the following rates: Eight dollars per acre to get it ready for the plow in the following manner—first, to grub all the small growth that is usual, then chop all the standing growth into saw logs, rail cuts and fire wood, and burn and clean the land in a complete manner.
I will give 30 cents per 100 for all the rails that are split on the land, and haul the saw logs off, and all the fire wood, if it is convenient; if not, the party clearing is bound to burn and clear off as above directed. And further, I will pay in cash as every five acres are gotten ready.
Persons undertaking would do well to join, 4 together, and build a shanty on the ground, so as to be convenient. I have bacon and bread, that could be furnished at usual prices, if wanted.
The subscriber lives 3 miles east of Asheville, on Swannanoa River.
THO. T. PATTON.
June 2, 1859.

Gate Keepers Wanted.

THE Directors of the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company have determined to put two more gates on this road. One on the south end this side of Hendersonville, the other on the North end below the Warm Springs. Persons desiring the situation of gate keeper will apply to the Directors at Asheville.
W. D. RANKIN, Pres't.

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

In Equity.
Henry Buckner and wife Elizabeth and others, Exparte.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks, heirs and distributors of Nathaniel Banks, deceased, are non residents of this State, and beyond the jurisdiction of this Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks, commanding the said Calvin Whit and wife Jane Whit, and William Banks to appear at the next term of this Court at the Court House in Asheville on the 3d Monday in July, then and there to come forward and make themselves parties to said Petition or the case will be heard Exparte as to them.
Witness, J. B. Sawyer, Clerk of our said Court at office the 24th Monday after the 4th Monday in March 1859. J. B. SAWYER, C. C. E.
May 26, 1859.—pr. fee, \$6.

Wealth of the Rocky Mountains

At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, an instructive paper on the Mineral resources of the Rocky Mountains was presented by Wm. P. Blake. It is altogether probable that further explorations will show that the gold deposits found in New Mexico extend not only as far north as Pike's Peak, Kansas, but in the slope of the mountains opposite the sources of Fraser river. Very little is yet known of all this region, which affords a vast and most interesting field for scientific exploration. Mr. Blake's paper is confined chiefly to New Mexico.

The gold field of New Mexico has been known and worked since 1828, and is confined to the Placer or gold mountains, about twenty miles from Santa Fe, towards Albuquerque; the yield of gold has been chiefly from the washings, and not from veins, and was estimated in 1847 by Wislizenus, as varying from thirty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, but it soon afterwards so diminished that it was counted by hundreds instead of thousands. These placers are on the subordinate or outline ridges of the eastern ranges of the Rocky mountains, and are true hill deposits, affording coarse gold like that from the high placers of California. The pay gravel, from twenty to one hundred and fifty feet below the surface, is generally very rich. Owing to the scarcity of water, a very large amount of gravel has been untouched. Veins or beds in the rocks, containing gold, outcrop higher up in the ravines; in one place gold occurs in strata of quartzose sandstone, and in great ferruginous beds, rather than in veins; the sandstone appears to have been charged with auriferous pyrites, by the decomposition of which gold has been liberated.

At other points regular quartz veins bearing gold and pyrites are found, and some of them have been worked at times for over twenty years—the Ortiz and Biggs mines have been worked to a depth of about one hundred and thirty-five feet; in a deserted mine in the mountains known as "Los Ceyillos," worked nearly two hundred years ago, the principal shaft is two hundred feet deep, cut vertically and with great precision through solid rock. The largest lump found at the placers was worth two thousand dollars, and from this they occur all the way to eighty dollars and fifty dollars; the gold from New placer is black and ill looking on the surface, but is very fine, being worth sixteen dollars an ounce for it, and their wages by the day are from 60 to 75 cents. The gold mountains and placers are about 300 miles South of Pike's Peak, and there is but little doubt that gold will be found over this entire distance. The Rocky Mountain gold, from assays made at the Dahlonega branch mint, Georgia, is nearly one tenth richer than the California gold, and a little richer than the Australian.

"Next to gold, but of greater importance to the country, is the existence of the Rocky Mountain chain of beds of coal; both bituminous and anthracite coal in thick beds, and of superior quality, occur near Santa Fe and in the vicinity of the gold mines. The presence of anthracite in the Rocky Mountains is of great national importance in many points of view. One of the chief questions in connection with the proposed railroad to the Pacific has been, where shall fuel be obtained? Here we have a store of the most compact fuel, at a point nearly midway between the Pacific and the Mississippi. This is one great reason for the construction of a central road to the Rocky Mountains near Santa Fe; coal not having been found, and probably not existing in workable beds, in the lower and porphyritic ranges of western Texas and southern New Mexico. Wood is not abundant except at great elevations, and the coal is much more accessible and desirable, it is valuable not only for railroad purposes but for domestic mining, and metallurgical operations.

There is reason to believe that the Rocky Mountain chain is rich in silver ores, in the shape of argentiferous glauca. Stevenson's mines, near Franking, El Paso, have long been known, and are very rich. In other localities are ancient and deserted mines, capable of being profitably worked. Of copper ores there are several localities; the sulphurets, with the blue and green carbonates, occur in the Placer Mountain; native copper and the red oxide are found near Jemez, in the valley of the Rio Grande, resembling those found in such abundance and richness at Arizona. Magnetic iron ore is abundant in the mountains near the gold mines, and, as coal and limestone are plentiful in the vicinity, may at some future time be profitably worked for iron and steel.

Specular iron is said also to exist there in veins or beds. Besides metals and ores, there are many valuable minerals and gems—among others the much prized chalcophyllite of the turquoise; garnets of great clearness and beautiful colors, are brought in by the Navajo Indians; some are equal in size and value of the garnets of Bohemia. Chrysolites are also found. It will thus be seen that the mineral resources of the Rocky Mountains are extensive, and of a character to render the region in a great measure independent of distant sections of the country. Its rapid settlement and the explorations which must result from the great emigration to the newly discovered placers will not fail to bring to light many new localities of valuable minerals, and thus hasten the organization of a new and powerful State.

Some men are very entertaining for a first interview, but after that they are exhausted, and run out; on a second meeting we shall find them very flat and monotonous like hand organs, we have heard all their tunes.—Bolton.
You never lose by doing a good turn.

The Bitters Bit.

BY THE OLD 'UN.
Some time ago a story went the rounds touching a man, who, having presented himself in his shirt-sleeve at the American Museum, New York, received a loan of a coat, and after viewing the curiosities sloped with the garment, obtaining a sight of the elephant and a splendid swallow-tail for twenty-five cents. This reminds us of an affair that occurred in 1840, on board the Old Columbus, when she lay at Charlestown Navy Yard. One day a long green Vermont straggled on board the frigate, and examined everything on deck with curious eyes. The officer of the watch, from his bearing and the neatness of uniform, attracted the Yankee's notice.

"Got a pretty good place here, hey?" he inquired.
The officer assented.
"What wages do you get?"
"One hundred and twenty-five dollars a month."
"One hundred and twenty-five dollars! All to yourself! Shob!"
"Fact, sir."
"Wall, I wonder if I couldn't get something to do here, myself?"
"Oh, yes, you'd make a pretty good midshipman."
"Wall, what are midshipman's wages for a green hand?"
"Forty dollars a month, only."
"Only forty dollars! Jerusalem! Why, I was told to hire out for ten. But where can I be made a midshipman on?—say quick!"

"Down below, sir, in the steerage. As soon as I'm relieved, I'll see to it."
Down went the quizzard and the quizzed. A bevy of young midshipmen required no prompting to perpetrate a piece of mischief. A spurious warrant was soon made out, and the greenhorn equipped in a splendid uniform, including an elegant chapeau and costly sword, by a joint contribution of the mess; thus furnished, he was directed to present himself to Commodore S., in the cabin and report ready for duty. He was told that the commodore might be pretty gruff—"it was a way he had"—but not to mind it. The steerage being full, the new midshipman was to demand quarters in the commodore's cabin—in fact he was ordered to take possession of a certain stateroom. The commodore's black looks and angry words were to be regarded as nothing—he had no right to use either. Thus posted up, the victim presented himself to the commodore with:
"Old hoss, how are you?"
S. started; he had come across a rara avis, "Take a seat, sir."

"I kin help myself, old fellow—I generally do," was the reply of the Vermont, as he flung himself into one seat and crossed his legs upon another.
"You are one of the new midshipmen, I suppose?" remarked the commodore, who, from the first, suspected something.
"I aint nothin' else."
"Shall I trouble you for your warrant?"
"Catch hold, old boy."
The commodore looked at the document, and then at his visitor.
"Who gave you this?"
"The fellers down stairs—and I'm now ready for duty."
"That's enough. Now you can go."
"Not as you knows on, aquire. The cellar's chock full—and I aint a goin' out of this 'ere in a hurry, I tell you. O, you needn't rare up, old feller. I see what's the matter—you're a leetle cracked up here!" And the brilliant youth touched his forehead with his fore finger. "I am going into this 'ere chamber to take a right good snooze—boots and all, by gravity!"

As he was proceeding to execute this menace, the commodore took him by the arm and led him to the gangway. Pointing to the sentinel, he remarked, mildly: "You see that man with a musket; now if you don't clear out directly, and leave the ship and yard never to show your face here again, I'll order him to shoot you!"
The Yankee broke—and in two seconds his blue coat-tail was seen floating in his rear, as he dashed out of the yard with the speed of a flying jackass.
In a minute afterwards, half a dozen terrified midshipmen rushed on deck and asked for liberty to go ashore.
"Young gentlemen," said the commodore, "I grant no liberty to-day."
Six faces fell a "foi," and six young jokers returned to their mess room as melancholy as mutes at an alderman's funeral. They never saw or heard anything of the Yankee afterward—nor the uniform either.

TERSE AND PITHY.—Dr. Abernethy, the celebrated physician, was never more displeased than by hearing a patient detail a long account of troubles. A woman, knowing Abernethy's love of the laconic, having burned her hand, said, "A burn." "A poultice," quietly answered the learned doctor. The next day she returned, and said, "

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

The Blue Ridge Railroad vs. The French Broad Railroad.

In the further discussion of the relative merits of the two routes, it is necessary, before we run the parallel beyond the mere saving to the State by way of construction and equipment, to restate briefly the point in issue, and the proposition to be maintained in favor of the French Broad route. We have shown by figures taken from the Secretary's report, that the entire capital of the Blue Ridge Company, including the amount of stock issued to contractors in payment of work, amounts to \$2,504,867. Beyond this the company does not expect or hope to increase their capital stock by private subscription, and rely entirely on the State and the sale of their second mortgage bonds for the means to finish the work, which is admitted by the company will cost \$8,091,077. (Judge Frost's report, 10th Nov., 1858, page 18.)

The sum to be realized from the sale of Company's bonds is altogether problematical, and may reach more than has been supposed—65 cents on the dollar—or it may, and probably will, fall below that figure. But allow that amount to be realized from this source, the sum to be furnished by the State is still \$5,211,810, exclusive of interest during construction, which we have conjectured would amount to \$980,000 more. With this statement of facts, we leave the question of cost of the Blue Ridge Railroad to its friends, and ask them to reduce our figures, if they can, to any considerable extent.

It is assumed that one or the other of these railroads is to be built, and the question really is, which is to be the cheapest to the State, including the amount of \$1,043,500 already subscribed to the Blue Ridge road. The friends of the French Broad route assert that their route is the cheapest by millions, as we have already shown, while it is at the same time the better route in all other respects. We have asserted that the French Broad route, from its western to its eastern connection, was only 122 miles in length—in this we were slightly mistaken—but our mistake was over, not under, the distance. Happening, accidentally, the other day to meet one of the engineers who made the recent survey, he stated that the true distance from Spartanburg, C. H. to Point Rock was only 116 miles; making this route 80 instead of 74 miles the shortest, and consequently that much more the cheapest. But to be more plain: the friends of the French Broad route will, in no event, ask for aid from the State to an amount exceeding \$2,000,000, and this in such a manner as will give positive (not reasonably only, as has been required of the Blue Ridge Company) assurance that the road will be built, with guarantees of men who will not like Bangs and Co., fail and swindle the company; and until these assurances and guarantees are given to the State, not one dollar will be asked for.

We come now to consider the superiority of the French Broad route over the Blue Ridge route in regard to location, and the authority upon which we rest our claim. We state that we expect to prove by the testimony of such witnesses as Gov. Hayne, Gen. Gadsden, Col. Holmes, Col. Brisbane, and other distinguished gentlemen—the entire stockholders on the L. C. and C. Railroad Company—and last, and by far not the least, Colonel C. G. Memminger—that the French Broad route is the better for these reasons:

1st. That it is the shorter route from Charleston and Columbia to Knoxville and Chattanooga by at least thirty miles, and not "three miles" only, as Mr. Memminger asserts.

2d. That it runs through the centre of the State and by its capital, from which point it can never be diverted; while the Blue Ridge route will be tapped at Anderson, C. H. by the "Savannah River Valley Railroad," and thereby the city of Augusta will share the trade and divide the profits with Charleston, growing out of its business, while the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will lose the larger portion of the carrying business of that road now promised to the stockholders in order to secure their support.

3d. That while it is superior to the Blue Ridge route in point of distance from Chattanooga and Knoxville to Columbia and Charleston and will enable the latter to compete more successfully with the former for the western trade centering at these points—entering the Tennessee valley as it does some fifty miles east of Knoxville—it will open up a competition with Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg, and other eastern ports for the pork, beef, grain and other various agricultural products of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, which to send to these points, would be as it were (to use Mr. Memminger's own words) "to send coals to Newcastle."

4th. That it is seventy or eighty miles the shorter route than the Atlantic at Charleston to the Tennessee valley, passing centrally through this State, and through the finest and most productive portion of Western N. C.—affording easy access to Flat Rock one of the most justly popular summer resorts in the South—and to and from the Sulphur and Warm Springs, whose healing virtues, together with the attractions of that gorgeous mountain scenery around Asheville and along the valley of the French Broad, with its varied beauty, surpassing, as it is said, in grandeur, any mountain scenery in the world, will draw thousands of passengers thence where scarcely one would pass over the Blue Ridge road.

5th. That while it is the shortest route to the West, it consummates the old and much desired L. C. and C. R. scheme, by uniting with the "Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap and Charleston Railroad," at the Tennessee line, which again reunites with the "Kentucky Union Railroad" at the Cumberland Gap, and completes a continuous railroad connection with Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and the Lakes.

These reasons are deemed sufficient to show that the French Broad route, is superior to the Blue Ridge route, in point of location as well as in cost; and we now proceed to prove our position by the testimony of the witnesses we have named.

First is the report of the surveys of the L. C. and C. Company, Col. James Gadsden, A. H. Brisbane and James G. Holmes, made to the "South Carolina Commission on the subject of the proposed railroad," in July, 1836. These gentlemen made separate reports to the Commission, of which Gov.

Hayne was Chairman, which together with the report of the Commissioners, is published in pamphlet form, and printed by Ramsey & Craighhead, Knoxville, 1836. From their "summary" to Gen. Hayne of their observations and surveys, to be found on pages 14 and 15, in speaking of the different routes within the scope of the charter, they make the following remarks:

"It is greatly to be doubted if the topography of the world affords so singular, and so striking a feature as does the valley and river of the French Broad. Drawing its waters from a thousand tributaries from the topmost elevations of the Blue Ridge, and intent on its purpose of conveying them to the valleys below, it forces its way through hills, cliffs and mountains which otherwise would be inaccessible, and so equalizes and graduates the elevations overcome in the distance traversed, as to present a plain, the inclination of which is not to be detected by the eye. * * * This route by the French Broad is furthermore recommended by the fact that it penetrates the very centre of East Tennessee, and that the wealth of that interior and hitherto inaccessible country tributary to the stream of commerce which the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad is destined to pour on the plains of the Atlantic. Whatever may have been the impression hitherto as to the character and condition of East Tennessee, there is, within a railroad can be carried across the Blue Ridge, that must not pass along the valley of the French Broad River; and the commissioners are under a full conviction that this valley affords by far the best channel of communication between the Ohio River and the Atlantic Ocean. * * * From a careful exploration made by Capt. Williams, of the whole mountain range within the limits of South Carolina, there does not appear, in the opinion of the officer, to be any practicable route for a railroad south of the Saluda Mountains."

These reports were made, as appears, to the Knoxville Convention in 1836, at which time it will be said the "Blue Ridge route" had not been surveyed or even examined. This is true, though a reconnaissance of that route had been made by Col. Drayton, but not reported on; and to gratify Mr. Calhoun and quiet doubts, an instrumental survey was ordered by the commissioners, under the supervision of Capt. Williams, who, in his report to Gov. Hayne, dated December 11, 1836, says:

"I have, therefore, directed the survey of the Gap in question, and Mr. Drayton is now ardently engaged in ascertaining the necessary levels and measurements to determine its general adaptation to our object. I have myself made a reconnaissance of it, accompanied by Mr. Calhoun, whose views and convictions were communicated to me and duly appreciated. I found on my second expedition, that I had previously examined the precise point in question, that the ground passed over was step by step the same, and that the impression was, therefore, erroneous, that I had been in the former instance misled."

From the result of this survey of the Rabun Gap—now "the Blue Ridge route"—Mr. Calhoun, and all others who had advocated this route as practicable, abandoned it entirely for the French Broad route, as the sequel will show.

In December, 1836, Gov. Hayne, in his report to the Legislature of South Carolina, after speaking of this route through the Rabun Gap, and the survey of that pass then being made, "reserving for a final report, to be made to the Company, when organized, a statement of the result of all the surveys," and alluding to the French Broad route, observed that he

"Merely added such facts as serve to demonstrate that the proposed railroad is entirely practicable, and may certainly be constructed across the mountains, with an ascent at the maximum of not more than sixty feet in any one mile, and without a single inclined plane or stationary engine. Should other routes prove to be still more favorable, this will be so much gain to the Company."

Were other routes found "to be still more favorable" Mr. Hayne will see. This report, it will be remembered, was made to the Legislature in 1836. In October, 1837, a "general meeting of the stockholders" was held at Flat Rock, N. C., in which Convention Mr. Memminger was prominent; and, as usual on such subjects, warmly advocated the prosecution of the great work to completion; when all other routes were unanimously by that convention abandoned for the Butt Mountain Gap and the French Broad route; and this, too, after the Rabun Gap or "Blue Ridge route" had been surveyed and reported on. In Gov. Hayne's address to the stockholders and the public, communicating the result of that meeting, he uses the following truthful and unmistakable language:

"After a laborious and patient investigation, with the rights afforded, with the reports of the engineers and the directors, the stockholders came unanimously to the conclusion that a practicable and eligible route for the passage of the Blue Ridge, at the Butt Mountain Gap, by locomotive engines, had been found, and that by the valley of the French Broad river this mountain pass, as they had every reason to believe, was decidedly superior to every other to be found within the limits of our charter, or, indeed, in the whole extent of the mountain ranges dividing the Atlantic from the Western States."

Addressing the citizens of Tennessee, and further on, he says:

"Nature, too, has clearly pointed out the true route by which your communications with the ocean may be most easily effected. By the valley of the French Broad river where, for upwards of one hundred miles, you encounter on an average a rise of only eight feet to the mile, you attain the summit of the Blue Ridge at the Butt Mountain Gap; from whence, by an easy descent, you reach the eastern base of the mountains, and down the level country the whole way down to Charleston. By this route, which is believed to be without a parallel in the topography of the world, the mountains may be passed by locomotive engines, surmounting an elevation of only 1054 feet, being less than one-half of the elevations to be overcome on the other routes across the mountains."

ECONOMY.

A Yankee, in Arkansas, got into an awful dilemma the other day. He had been married but a few weeks when his wife became the mother of a quadruplet. The husband went at once to a lawyer for counsel. "It is a plain case," said the attorney, "we will make out the papers at once, and obtain you a divorce." "That isn't what I'm after," said the Yankee, "I want to know who is to own the nigger!"

The Foreign News.

Further Telegraphic Details by the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, June 18, 1859.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon from Liverpool for this port with advices to the 8th inst., passed Farther Point this morning about ten o'clock. From thence we have the following abstract of her news per telegraph, which is highly important and interesting.

The latest news by the Europa reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both places.

A decisive battle is reported to have been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated with the loss of twenty-five thousand killed and disabled, and five thousand made prisoners. The loss of the French is stated at twelve thousand.

The Austrians had evacuated Milan.

THE BATTLE.

The battle was fought at Magenta by the Emperor Napoleon. The French despatches claim it to have been a decisive one. They say they took seven thousand prisoners in the combat, captured three cannon and lost three thousand men, but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was from nine to twelve thousand.

The forces engaged are reported to have been from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty thousand Austrians, and one hundred to one hundred and thirty thousand French.

The Austrian accounts of the battle differ materially, and speak of the affair with varying success on both sides, and say it was still undecided on the night of the 6th of June. Great losses on both sides are reported.

General Hoss commanded the Austrians, and Napoleon commanded the French army. General Epinasse is among the killed and Marshal Canrobert is mortally wounded.

Five other French Marshals and Generals are wounded. General McMahon has been created Marshal and Duke of Magenta.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has been superseded by General Forey.

Four Austrian Generals and five staff officers were wounded.

Milan had revolted and declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan but the French had not occupied it at the last account.

Later rumors detract from the victory claimed by French.

It was believed that proposals for peace would follow the French into Milan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen delivered her opening speech to Parliament on the 7th. She laments the outbreak of the war; says she did all she could to prevent it, and proclaims her strict and impartial neutrality. She says the navy has been increased beyond the authority granted by Parliament, and asks for its sanction. She recommended the re-opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. She expresses the hope that the Reform question will be settled at this or next session.

In the House of Commons the Liberals had moved an amendment to the address to the throne, in reply to the royal speech, declaring that her Majesty's ministers do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and a debate thereupon was pending.

THE LATEST.

It appears that, on the 4th inst., the French, under orders, crossed the Ticino at Turbigo. The Emperor Napoleon says the movement was well executed, though the enemy was in great force and offered a determined resistance.

The midway of the bridge was quite narrow, and during two hours the Imperial Guard sustained the unsupported shock of the enemy. Meantime Gen. McMahon made himself master of Magenta after most sanguinary conflicts, the enemy being repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan left their cannon and treasure behind.

The Emperor says he has taken twelve thousand Austrian muskets.

The Municipality of Milan presented an address to Victor Emmanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King of Sardinia was to enter Milan on Tuesday the 7th.

The Austrian official bulletin says: A conflict of a desperate character took place between the first and third corps and the enemy, which were in considerable force on the 4th. The contest was undecided and continued through Sunday. Our troops threw themselves on the enemy with an ardor and perseverance worthy of the most glorious feats of arms of the Imperial army.

A Vienna despatch (unauthenticated) in the Frankfort papers says through the opportune arrival of Count Gallas' corps, the Austrians were victorious after a hot fight, and the French were thrown back over the Ticino.

The London Times says there was some very hard fighting at Buffalora, with varying success. The battle lasted till late at night, and continued next day at Magenta. Five Austrian corps were finally engaged, and in the afternoon the Austrians took a flank position between Abbiate Grasso and Binasco. The Austrians had taken many prisoners.

The Times, editorially, says the fight was undecided, but the French had the best of it.

The absence of late telegrams, via Paris, is not considered indicative of French successes. The London Advertiser says that it was rumored that Government had received a despatch from the British Minister at Vienna, announcing an Austrian victory.

The opinion was strengthening at London that the French were defeated, though the rapid movements of the Allies across the Ticino had compelled the Austrians to accept a battle.

The Emperor Napoleon was present, but did not command as at first stated.

Marshal Vaillant has been superseded by General Randon.

Gen. Heranau becomes minister of war provisionally.

Generals Neil and McMahon are reported wounded.

General Garibaldi had quitted Lecoc, and the Austrians under General Urban had retreated to Meuzor, to which point General

Garibaldi was supposed to be marching.

GREAT BRITAIN.

D'Israeli has announced in Parliament that the reform question would be postponed till next session, and the foreign policy of the Government would be peace.

Kossuth was to leave England on the 7th for Italy, with three hundred countrymen returned from America.

It was said that Sir Edward Grogan was to be appointed Governor of Canada.

Accounts from France express fears of injury to the crops by the long prevailing rains.

RUSSIA.

Gortschakoff has issued a circular to the Envoys of Russia, at the Courts of Germany, declaring that if Germany extends aid to Austria, in the present struggle, the political equilibrium is destroyed.

GERMANY.

A despatch from Darmstadt says the Presidents of both branches of the Legislature have made speeches in favor of going to war against Napoleon.

Raising the Streets of Chicago.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Chicago, Illinois, on the 28th of May, says:

One of the striking peculiarities of Chicago is that its whole population is composed of young and middle aged men. Of old men there appear to be none whatever. Hence foggyism is here utterly unknown. Where but in a community of young and impulsive men, could you have found the courage necessary to order the grade of the whole city to be raised six feet? Think of it: raising the streets six feet above their former level, and compelling every householder to elevate his house and fill in the sidewalk to the same grade—all, too, at the sole cost of the man unlucky enough to be the owner of a fine five story house. But this city ordered the thing done, and it will be put through.

Many of the streets have been filled in and curbed, and many of the houses have been lifted up bodily to the new level, and fine basements established under them. Hundreds of men with wagons and horses are engaged in this huge undertaking. The new grade was necessary to secure sufficient drainage for the city, as its site was the lowest on the prairie. The undertaking has cost a great sum, but it has redeemed the city, which is now the healthiest in the world. Nearly \$400,000 were spent last year on the streets, and some twenty miles of sewers laid, while the whole expenditures for improvements in the city was \$4,000,000. There are three large firms engaged in the curious and responsible business of raising houses to grade. They do the work with surprising care and expedition, and the inmates continue their occupations, unconscious that the house is raising a foot per day.

One of the newspaper offices with engine and power presses running, was raised five feet without disturbance. One block of stores, 185 feet front by 65 deep, was raised six feet, basement built, pavement laid, and a large amount of excavation done, within about three weeks. The work of raising is done by jack-screws, which lift the building about a sixteenth of an inch at each turn. The owners are, of course subject to heavy expenses to do all this, but it gives them a new and desirable basement, which rents so well and as quickly to reimburse the cost. Meantime, the footways are up and down all over the city, and pedestrians are stepping up and down at a most fatiguing rate. This unfinished condition of things will continue until the new grade is conformed to by all owners.

The new pavements are formed of noble blocks of stone, so solid as never to become uneven, and form a magnificent promenade. Then the streets, from 60 to 100 feet wide, are beautifully macadamized clear out to and sometimes beyond the city limits. Hence locomotion and riding are pleasant and easy in the worst weather. But immense sums have been spent to get the city into this fine condition. Now, in the height of Spring, notwithstanding the depression of business, they are crowded with vehicles to an extent to astonish me. Looking at the throng which constantly fills them, it is difficult to believe that business is dull. But it is complained of by some, and money is uncomfortably tight.

TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.—The popular demonstrations of North Carolina and Virginia, growing out of the presence there of President Buchanan, have certainly been such as cannot fail to strike the thoughtful reader with the conviction that however vehemently abused he may have been by the opposition press, and by the more virulent press—those taking their tone from personal disappointment with reference to patronage—the people at large hold him dear to their hearts. Such verdicts as were thus rendered from the moment he landed in Virginia, on his way to Chapel Hill, up to that time, illustrate the utility of newspaper efforts at vituperative misrepresentation. No President since the formation of our Government has been better abused than James Buchanan has for two years past; and no one has been more cordially greeted by all classes of the people, on his several tours while President, than James Buchanan by the people over the whole line of his recent trip to North Carolina. The President arrived at Washington on Tuesday last, at eleven o'clock, in excellent health, and held a meeting of the cabinet in the afternoon.—Rockville (Md.) Times.

Later from California & Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.

The Tehuantepec mail steamer has arrived. Her dates from Minatitlan are to the 19th of June, and from San Francisco to June 6.—She reports \$2,500,000 in specie, and one thousand passengers, on the way to New York via Panama.

The Supreme Court of California has decided in favor of the new issue of city bonds by San Francisco, during the last year, thereby releasing nearly one million of these bonds which were under injunction.

In San Francisco the money market was very tight. There had been large shipments of Mexican dollars to China.

Minister McLane was lying sick at Vera Cruz.—Charleston Courier.

The Canvass of 1860.

The New York Evening Post, in discussing the great issue to be decided in the next Presidential canvass, says:

But a question presents itself at the threshold, at the very starting point of this new phase of natural progress, and until it is disposed of, or until all sections of the Republic are harmonized in regard to it, and a certain unity of sentiment is realized, there can be no progress whatever; indeed, there is danger, great danger, of disunion and disintegration of the political elements that now compose the Federal Union, and in their tout ensemble embody the national sovereignty.—Half of the States have a subordinate race in their midst which occupies a social position in harmony with its wants, the nature God has given it, and the best interest of the white citizenship. It is, therefore, essential to the welfare of the mixed population, that it shall have the same room for expansion and external development that is claimed for the homogenous people of the North.

Thus, the representatives of the South in the National Congress, demand equal rights in the Federal Territories, that in all future acquisitions of territory, this so-called "slave" shall receive the same common protection accorded to Northern society, and the property invested in the persons of industrial capacities of their negro "slaves," placed on the same basis of any or all other species of property. If this is refused, if the Northern masses are kept in ignorance of the question, and blindly shutting their eyes, vote to exclude the South, to pen up its mixed population, to limit that population to existing boundaries, and thus from any other expansion or progress, then of course there must be disunion, for the law of self preservation must then impel the South to provide for its own wants and secure its own safety by an independent political exercise.

This, then, is the issue, and has been the issue before the country for ten years.

At last, however, the veil is lifted, and the leading men and real representatives of the South define their positions and the demands of their section. Messrs. Davis, Brown, Mason, &c., say: "We demand equal rights in the Territories, the chances and the same room for expansion claimed by the North, the same protection for our slave property during the Territorial regime; but when the people come to form a State Government, to assume the functions of State sovereignty, they may refuse or not to protect this property, or to admit this form of society as they please." How just, proper and moderate this demand! Is it possible, when frankly presented and understood at the North, that it will be rejected by the honest and patriotic masses?—Certainly not. The Northern people are just and patriotic, abundantly capable of understanding the position and ready to recognize the rights of their Southern brethren, when no longer mystified or disguised by false issues, the real question is honestly presented to them.

Let the South combine, then. Let Southern Democracy unite as one man on the basis of the recent Senatorial debate, and prepare for the great struggle of 1860 from the simple stand point of their own rights and safety of their section. Let the States and delegates to Charleston be a unit on the question, and taking possession of the Convention which they will have a right to do—for as things now stand no Northern delegation in that body will represent the majority of any Northern State—let them lay down their platform—equal rights in the common territories—the same protection for slave property given to any other kinds of property—and then present their ultimatum to the North.—With the question thus distinctly presented, and a candidate whose antecedents and present position truly embodies and frankly reflects the whole issue, the whole solid South may be carried in 1860, and if even the whole North is lost, it will doubtless be divided to some extent, and therefore the former may dictate terms, should the election go into the House of Representatives, or in any event it will occupy a position of armed neutrality sufficiently commanding to overawe its enemies and to secure its own safety.

But selecting the strongest—and he is strongest who best embodies the question—we, at least, have no fears for the result.—This open and manly course is in truth the safe one—the only course that is likely to defeat the sectionalists, and thus, if not from disunion, save the country from a sectional agitation that must paralyze its great interests for years to come—indeed, until the question is thus settled or there is disunion, for there are no other possible solutions. It will compel the Republican leaders of the North to face the enemy—to stand by principle—to grapple at once with the false and indefensible position of the sectionalists, and this open and manly appeal to the sense and patriotism of the northern masses is absolutely all that is needed to explode the "anti-slavery" delusion and win the victory. But if, on the contrary, the mercenary and office seeking interests carry the day at Charleston—if a supposed expediency predominates over the stern sense of right and patriotic duty, and Northern intelligence is again insulted by the fustian and absurd issues of popular sovereignty, &c., then defeat is certain, and the men who rule the Convention truly responsible for all that may follow (under existing circumstances) the great national calamity.

BEWARE OF STRANGE LIQUORS.—We learn that a ten gallon keg of brandy was found a week or so ago in the Union Railroad station at Indianapolis. It was unmarked and unclaimed, and had laid in the station so long that the oldest inhabitants thereof did not know whence it came. The ten gallons had not even a "traditional history."

A prying individual employed about the station bored a hole in the keg and drank, and pronounced the contents fine old French brandy, with a peculiarly rich flavor. The editors of the papers, nosing around in search of items, found this keg; they drank and pronounced the liquor good. The Union station was well attended by the editors during an entire week. But alas! there must be an end to all sublimity things—the brandy "gins out." The empty cask was rolled out, in doing which the heads of two deformed babies, united together Siamese fashion! The "peculiar flavor" of the brandy was accounted for.—Madison (Ind.) Courier.

The Greely Progress.

It is difficult to say precisely where is the dividing line between idiosyncrasy and inspiration. The Indians, it is said, confounded the one with the other, and esteemed every natural fool a prophet. A similar notion seems to prevail with many of the Republicans of the United States in respect to Horace Greely, who, having parted with his common sense—if he ever had any—is now worshipped as "great medicine." A goose and a goat are said, in history, to have constituted the leaders of the crusading army of Peter the Hermit. They were placed in the front of the column, and whenever they went the crowds of the faithful implicitly followed.—The qualities and the authority of both these animals appear to have combined in Horace, whose movements are, at present, to all appearance, taken by the Republican party as revelations, whose infallibility it would be almost wicked to dispute.

With a view, probably, like Archimedes, to find a place whereupon to fix the fulcrum of his political lever for the operations of the next Presidential campaign, Horace recently paid a visit to Kansas. Having as far as possible, surrounded the Union, after the Irish fashion, he broke ground by making a speech, in which he laid down the programme for 1860. In good time he will be found meandering back to the commercial metropolis, repeating the same, in whole or in part, as opportunity shall, by the faithful, be afforded.

The programme is the Giddings platform of 1856, with the Seward interpretation: Congress may interfere to prohibit but may not interfere to protect slavery in the Territories. There must be a coalition of all the factions now opposed to Mr. Buchanan's Administration, who for the purpose, will lay aside their distinctive notions, and come at once upon this inipid Giddings Greely-Seward-Archimedes contrivance. The old game of 1856 is to be tried over again; for the Greeley treatment is like the Sangrady—if the medicine fails, double the dose. Horace's desires are to be long to the winning party—his misfortune being that, with his tactics, such a thing is impossible. His plans are admirable up to the day of election; it is then that they fail and show the weakness of their author and the folly of those who trust in him.

The Greeley progress, when next he emerges from the timber, should be noticed.—Like the sacred camel of the Mohammedans, whatever drops from him is precious—a sort of political ambergris, embalming the rubbish it falls upon. He will probably pay us a visit in the course of dog-days, depositing here and there the germ of a doctrinal maggot, to hatch out in the ensuing twelve months. Let him come and welcome. If not a savage, he is at least a curiosity. Either in his favorite character of Social Scarecrow, or his great one of Political Malaprop, few will draw better, or act the part to a higher degree of artistic perfection.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Doctors of Divinity.

The New York Correspondent of the Southern Christian Advocate writes a pretty severe letter on the *liberty* with which our colleges scatter their honorary titles, particularly the D. D.'s and the LL. D.'s—and wonders why they do so, as it is not so with the literary institutions of the old world.—We can tell him. 1. A large proportion—a majority, we think—of the so-called Colleges of this country are merely good grammar schools—and some of them hardly that—but they feel called upon to exercise some of the prerogatives of Colleges, and to put on Collegiate airs, and this is about as easy as any other—perhaps, for them, it is more so. 2. They need all the influence and patronage they can get, and it very often happens that by appending D. D. or LL. D. to some member of the great and growing Noodleplate family, they can secure all the influence he can exert ever afterwards, and if it turns out, as it often does, his influence is rather small, why then he furnishes, through the papers and otherwise, a large amount of gas—and gas, you know, is generally used in late years for making light. So the N. Y. Correspondent should marvel no more.—St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Freshet in the Mississippi.

CHICAGO, June 21.

The Rock Island correspondent of the Press and Tribune says, the Mississippi Railroad bridge at Rock Island was seriously injured on Saturday night by the crossing of a heavy train.

The pier on the Iowa side of the draw was cracked from top to bottom, and two of the beams that support the bridge were broken. No trains have crossed since the accident.

The Moline dam, some distance above, was swept away Friday night; loss of property several thousand dollars. The river is higher than it has been for twenty-six years.

The European Embroglio.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The impression here among gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps is that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in present hostilities are desirous, and hope for peace, the complication of affairs is such that it is almost impossible to prevent a general war. In such an event, diplomatists here have no hesitation in saying that Russia will array herself on the same side with France.

The greatest instance of impudence on record, is that of a Yankee, who, in an Italian city stopped a religious procession in order to light his cigar from one of the holy candles.

The latest and most wonderful cure effected by a patent medicine recorded, is the following:

"A boy had swallowed a silver dollar. An hour afterwards the boy threw up the dollar, all in small change, principally five cent pieces.

LAND SALE.—John H. Coleman, Esq., has sold his farm, lying 1 1/2 miles East of town, to Mr. Betts, of Richmond, for \$11,000.—Abingdon (Va.) Democrat.

A well bred woman never hears an impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults.

With many women, going to church is little better than looking into a bonnet shop.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

T. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 30, 1859.

TERMS.

The News is published weekly, at \$2 per annum, strictly in advance.

FOR CONGRESS,

DAVID COLEMAN,

OF BUNCOMBE.

Public Speaking.

Messrs. Coleman and Vance will address the people at the following times and places:

Columbus (Polk county) Wednesday, July 6.
High Shoals, Thursday, " 7.
Grayson's, (Whiteside settlement) Friday, " 8.
White House, Saturday, " 9.

Opposition Ethics.

A habitual disregard of truth, in any department of life, soon brings a man to a low and despicable position in the estimation of all right thinking persons. Some men who would scorn to utter a slanderous falsehood about a neighbor's social, religious or pecuniary standing, yet feel no such reluctance to slandering and misrepresenting him politically. It may be very stupid in us not to see a difference between a political and any other kind of a lie; but we confess to the obtuseness of being unable to distinguish in such a case. A lie is a lie, whether uttered with tongue or type, and whether relating to a man's person, property, or political character. Whatever may be the surroundings, the man who willfully misrepresents a thing is a liar, and the statement he makes is a lie. Men with more ingenuity than candor and honesty, may attempt to evade the force of this conclusion, but it remains and will forever remain.

We have been led to these reflections by the course of a few of the Opposition journals of this country in regard to Government expenditures. They have asserted, time and again, that the yearly expenses of the Government under Mr. Buchanan's administration are about \$100,000,000—and some of them have even gone so far in unblushing wickedness as to keep a statement to this effect at the head of their columns as standing matter. To give a show of truth to this monstrous falsehood, they have, in imitation of Ogle in 1849, descended to the minute details of the expenses of the Executive mansion, and we should not wonder if, in following the example of their great prototype of infamous memory, the Opposition leaders appoint a committee to visit Washington and small round, with instructions to take an inventory of the dish-rags in the President's kitchen, count the spoons, see what amount and quality of paper is consumed in the water closets, how much pay the stable boys gets, &c., &c., &c. Should such a committee be appointed we would like to have the privilege of naming the chairman. Now these men know that the expenses of the Government, justly chargeable to the present Administration, have been but \$53,000,000 per annum. We say they know this, for official statements demonstrating the fact have been published from one end of the Union to the other; hence we conclude that they are wilfully misrepresenting the matter for the purpose of making party capital.

In view of the vastness of our territory, the great extent of border, inhabited by restless and war-like tribes of Indians, and the mammoth diversified interests of the country at large, we have no hesitation in saying that we regard ours as the cheapest Government on earth, and by far the most economical, not to say parsimonious.—The men who are making these lying declarations are doing it for effect. They hope to deceive and mislead the people, and deserve the condemnation of honest men of all parties, who can take no pleasure in seeing the Chief Executive of their country maligned and abused in order to subserve the interests of a few corrupt cliques and cabals.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—CLOSE CONTEST.—The Leavenworth Daily Herald of the 17th instant states, in an article upon the recent election in Kansas, that the majority in Convention will not be more than one or two, either way, and it is as likely to be the Democrats as the Republicans.

Prof. Phillips, of the North Carolina University has been elected Professor in Union Theological Seminary, S. C.

The wheat harvest in Kentucky is rapidly progressing, and will soon be over. The yield is generally fine, and the quality of grain most excellent. We have no doubt the crop of 1859 is the largest and best ever raised in Kentucky.

"Root, Hog, or Die."—In one of the counties of Wisconsin, it is said there are three candidates for the Legislature: J. M. Root, Democrat; Robert Hogg, Free Soil; and T. H. Dye, Whig. So, on election day, it will be "Root, Hog, or Die," with the voters.

A BIG BUTTERFLY.—Prof. Agassiz has received from Brazil a butterfly that measures ten feet from the tip of one wing to the other.

The Board of School Commissioners of New York have decided that the Bible shall be read every morning in the public schools.

In a recent pistol target shoot, at Peoria, Ill., the ladies (Germans) entered the list, and took six out of the nine prizes.

During a thunder storm which passed over the town of Ripton, Vt. on Thursday last, 30 sheep were killed by one stroke of lightning.

The cry of destitution is again raised in Upper Canada.

A match manufacturing company in Cincinnati will take a tree in the field, and in four days have it made into matches and distributed to customers.

FEEDING THE ENGLISH.—The Mark Lane Express, of London, has made up its figures to the effect that foreign supplies of bread stuff, this year, will be needed to the extent of 5,105,000 quarters. A quarter is eight bushels, therefore England will demand a foreign supply during this year of no less than 41,000,000 bushels, in round numbers, of which the United States are expected to supply eight millions! Will we be ready to fill the order?

Thug Rivalry—New Orleans Emulating Baltimore and Louisville—They are About Even.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 7th, has the following article upon the late municipal election in that city, which the fooler knave of a telegraph reporter said had "passed off quietly, and without disturbance." The article vigorously portrays a most infamous state of affairs:

THE ELECTION OF YESTERDAY—GREAT OUTRAGES.—The old Know Nothing game was played out yesterday with some new features and characters. For several days before there were signs of the revival of Thuggery in this city. The old ruffians, brass-knucklers and jail-birds who it was thought, had been driven from the city, were observed several days ago to be in town, and to be frequently in consultation with policemen and other employees of the city government.

The independents, consisting of respectable, law-abiding citizens, who think it very wrong to employ any but the most peaceful means in regard to all organization and preconcert as disreputable, had arranged no plan of action, anticipated no violence, and made no preparation to maintain their rights by such means as all people are justified in using against lawless violence and outrage. They were further lulled into a false security by the absurd idea that the impression produced by the Vigilance Committee of last year still continued, and would deter the Thugs from repeating their violence.

When, therefore, the polls opened yesterday, it was quite obvious that a small band of ruffians had it in their proper to control the result in the whole city. This band was soon in motion, headed by a notorious ruffian named Bob Johnson, recently of the Mayor's police. With some dozen associates, all armed, this ruffian rode around to the precincts, and charging the few persons who were believed to be canvassers in the Independent ticket—brass-knuckling and knocking them down—upset the tables, destroyed the tickets, and left the precincts in charge of the officials and employees of the city government, who held exclusive possession of all the polls in the First, and in most of the other districts of the city, during the remainder of the day. Persons approaching to vote the Independent ticket, were warned off by individuals guarding all the approaches to the polls, and others were told that the opposition was withdrawn, and there was but one ticket to vote.

The news of the violence perpetrated was busily circulated, to keep away the peaceable and timid. These devices produced, of course, the contemplated effect. An effort was made by General Lewis, a former Mayor, and now Superintendent of Elections in the city, to prevent the destruction of tickets at the Seventh Precinct by Johnson and his gang, but he was immediately assailed by the ruffians, was knocked down and cut with a knife, and then arrested by the police of the First District as a disturber of the peace, and borne off to the station.

Mr. De Choiseul, Deputy Superintendent of the Elections, while engaged in performance of his duties in the Second Precinct, and remonstrating against the destruction of the tickets of the Independents, was struck violently in the face with a brass knuckle, by a man named Mickle, and knocked down.

Mr. Bryne, also an officer of the same department, was struck, and various other citizens similarly treated. Several of the perpetrators of these outrages were arrested and committed to jail, but were quickly released by Recorder Summers. Some of these commitments were made by the Mayor, who did not seem to be at all dissatisfied with the release of the parties by an inferior official. On the whole—for the details are too sickening and revolting to be dwelt upon at greater length—the worst scenes of the past five years' reign of this party of violence, outrage, corruption and blackguardism were yesterday repeated.

The broadcloth hypocrites and sleek officials, many of whom claim to be of respectable social position, who are fattening on the "spoils" of the corporation, stood in the background, inciting and urging on their hired braves—less guilty and detestable than themselves.

By such means as these the vote of the city was reduced from fourteen thousand to the miserable figure which the results elsewhere exhibit. These will show that three-fourths of the citizens are disfranchised; that the Thug vote alone does not reach one-fourth of the legal vote.

It is now demonstrated that no legal election can be held in this city. The several attempts for the last five or six years by the Democratic party, by the Vigilance organization of last year, and now by the Independents, have all resulted alike in the same disgraceful disfranchisement of the great body of the citizens, and the triumph of a few unprincipled politicians, operating by assassins, braves and ruffians, turned loose from the jails and work-houses to outrage the quiet citizens, and disgrace the city and State. It is proved, too, that there are no prisons that can hold the perpetrators of these deeds—no courts that will punish them, no officers who will arrest and detain them—in truth, with the city, with its population of one hundred and fifty thousand persons, lies prostrate at the mercy of cut-throats, brass-knucklers and ruffians of every class in the employ of reckless demagogues and office-holders, who are enriching themselves out of the revenues of the corporation, extracted from the labor and property of the people. Deprived of their political and personal rights, attacked in the most sacred of all the institutions which government is established to secure, it remains to be seen how long this people will be able to preserve what is left to them of that which they so absurdly call "freedom."

A New Fillibustering Expedition Baltimore the Head-Quarters.

The New York Tribune gives an account of what is styled a new fillibustering expedition, now organizing, and to be called the "Knights of the Golden Circle." It is to consist of two legions—one in the United States and one in Cuba. The Tribune, which obtains its information from a printed circular, says:

Each legion is to consist of ten thousand men and their officers, beside commissary, surgical and conveyance departments. The American legion is to include regiments of cavalry, a regiment of mounted riflemen, a regiment of artillery, five regiments of infantry and a reserve guard. The head-quarters of this recent military organization appear to be the city of Baltimore, and the central authority seems to be vested in a war board, composed of a commander-in-chief and of brigadier-generals, appointed, or to be appointed, one for each of the ten regiments. From this board emanates the selection of colonels. The colonels select their own captains, but they must be commissioned from the central authority. The captains select their own inferior officers, who must, however, be appointed by the colonels.

The Colonel is also to select for himself a Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors, and the four together are to agree upon some suitable person for a Brigadier-General, to be commissioned and placed on the general staff. The chief business of the colonels and their inferior officers appears to be, at present, the enlistment of men and the raising of funds.

The members are each to pay \$1 initiation-fee, and also a weekly tax of ten cents. A fund for the purchase of arms, ammunition and general outfit is to be raised by the sale of scrip, in which all the subordinate officers are to be employed. This scrip is issued in sums of \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 or \$100, and is to be paid for either in cash, in powder, lead, iron, cotton, cloth, red or blue flannel, tobacco, train-oil, shoes, blankets, spades, &c., or partly in cash and partly in promissory-notes of short dates.—The soldiers who may enlist in this expedition are promised each a grant of 6,400 acres of land, also, seven dollars a month in specie, and

seven dollars in scrip; arms, ammunition, uniforms, &c., to be furnished by the Board of War before leaving American soil. The men, it is stated, can pursue their ordinary business till November.

The Churches in Texas.

Rev. Rufus W. Bailey, of Austin College, Texas, writes to the Central Presbyterian, of Richmond, Va.:

With a population of 600,000, this great State is still but sparsely settled—only a fraction more than two to a square mile. This opposes an obstacle to ecclesiastical organization. The Methodists, as in most new countries, take the lead. The Baptists are next in numerical force. Our old school Synod has four Presbyteries, 45 ministers and 60 churches. We have a laborious and faithful ministry and an increasing power in influence and numbers. The Cumberland Presbyterians prevail in some parts of the State, and other denominations are fractional. The Episcopalians have several respectable churches in the large towns, and some excellent and influential members. They have recently elected Rev. Alexander Gregg, of Cheraw, S. C., for their Bishop. If he accepts, and fills the expectations of those who elected him, he will teach Christ first and the church afterwards. He will find twelve "other clergy" in his diocese, and a wide field for usefulness.

Why Don't you Learn a Trade?

We clip the following from the Maysville Eagle, hoping that it will not only be perused, but that the absurd ideas formed by most young men of the non-respectability of a trade, will be at once and forever banished from their minds:

The question was propounded in our hearing, a few days since, to a young man who had been for several months unsuccessfully seeking employment as a clerk or salesman in some of our leading houses. Complaining of his ill luck, one of his friends who knew he had mechanical talent, but doubted whether he could make himself useful either as a clerk or salesman, put the interrogatory to him which we have placed as the caption of this article. The reply was, "not so respectable as a mercantile occupation." Under this delusive idea our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their minority upon salaries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditures.

Late, too late in life, they discover their error, and before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic, whom, in the days of their boyhood, they were accustomed to deride. The false respectability which prevails in the *soi disant* fashionable society of the present day, has ruined thousands of young men; and will ruin thousands more.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

As one might first times entertain
An angel unawares,
A sweet hope in my heart had lain
Amid its many cares.

I only knew it by its slight,
When winged the heavenly guest,
And darkness deepening as of night
Descended on my breast.
The world is cold—the world is dark—
Is dark and empty, where
So faintly burns life's feeble spark,
You only feel despair.

I feel it, and I feel forlorn
To look for light above;
I feel it like the coffin-lid
Pressed on the form of Love;
I feel my joys like setting stars
Sink in some soundless sea;
I feel fate close the cloudy bars
Betwixt one loved and me.

When borne o'er cold oblivion's tide
Beyond life's boundary line,
Its dark waves could not more divide
Her sainted soul from mine.

I waken from life's Eden dream
To find myself alone
In a blank world, whence bloom and beam
Odor and song are flown.

O where is gone spring's fairy birth,
We die too soon to die;
Is the rose vanished from the earth?
The rainbow from the sky?

Or is it my lot only changed?
But why o'er wasted powers
Mourn I? or why for friends estranged?
Or why o'er withered flowers?

Or why for this chief loss of all?
'Tis but one more joy fled;
But when my soul's last leaf fall
Nor wish that he were dead;

When scattered in the whirlwind's path,
The autumn leaves are lying,
What care we if the lightning scathe
The bare boughs even to dying?

But vainly would my spirit seek
Symbols of its distress;
And vainly on expression wreak
Its depths of bitterness.

I am but mortal and give way
To this wild burst of sorrow;
Bear with me, 'tis but for a day,
All will be well to-morrow.

Bear with me—I would not complain
For this bruised heart should break,
For that my soul's last leaf fall
No answer could awake.

'Tis not resentment that I feel,
But a most vain regret
That my soul's passionate appeal
No answering mercy met.

Bear with me then while I defer
To one more blest than I,
And frenzied with the loss of her
Would only ask to die.

But who shall blame the gushing tears,
Wrung from the bleeding heart,
When from the cherished dream of years,
It feels compelled to part?

Or who is happy, and has not
His hour of agony
To wrestle darkly with his lot
And feel mortality?

Then shall the foolish wicked swear—
Life struggling with the curse—
Devotion pour his soul in prayer,
Mine gushes forth in verse.

'Tis over now—I would but breathe
A blessing on the bride,
One blossom in her bright hair wreath,
And then the world is wide.

I leave her happy with another,
Love's pilgrims bound for heaven,
Bidding them to bear with each other,
Forgiving and forgiven.

Love's linked steps are not all on roses,
Yet faint not by the way,
Where the long journey darkly closes
Springs everlasting day.

'Tis but to lie down—life forgetting—
In slumbers deep and sweet,
But flowers unfading, stars unsetting,
Our opening eyes shall greet.

And he who has the place of pride,
Her arm linked in his own—
Her stay, her counselor, her guide,
Thro' trial-hours unknown—

Where shall we find a nobler one,
Where meet a manlier form,
To shade her from the summer sun,
To shield her from the storm?

Where find a happier place of rest,
When bow the flower's sweet charms,
Than that upon his sheltering breast
And in his circling arms.

I am resigned—she shall be his,
Thro' this low world of strife,
Where love our brightest blessing is,
She shall be his for life;

And when together side by side,
Lover and loved lie sleeping,
When o'er the bridegroom gone and bride
The willow boughs droop weeping,

Think of her if you can while dim
Your eyes these lines to see—
Think of her as the loved of him,
And not the wept of me.

Denying a fault doubles it.

MARRIED.

On the 22d instant, by Rev. William H. Kelly, Mr. ERWIN SUMNER, of this place, to Miss JULIA A., daughter of Joseph Shepard, Esq., of Burnsville, N. C.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on the 19th inst., of typhoid fever, MR. ELDRIDGE MELTON, aged about 45 years.

At his residence on Swannanoa, on Monday last, MR. JAMES WASHINGTON ALEXANDER, aged about 40 years.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

W. R. Young, Shufordville;
Jas. Alexander, "
A. Burgin, Swannanoa;
R. B. Gibson, Greensboro';
J. M. Wilfong, Catawba county;
J. B. Wood, Florida;
R. C. Evans, Henderson;
W. P. Johnson, "
Mr. M. B. Stewart, child and servt, S. C.;
W. H. Cuthbert, Jr., "
C. D. Farrar, Charleston;
Fred Nims, Columbia;
L. Chapman, Leicester;
W. B. Hawkins, S. C.;
F. A. E. Bohnstedt, Va.;
S. C. Wolf, Charlotte;
John Burgin, Swannanoa;
A. Burgin, "
W. Morrison, Asheville;
J. P. Hunter, Laurens S. C.;
L. Frink, lady and 2 children, Brunswick, N. C.;
Miss R. S. Smith, Wilmington;
J. S. Birge, S. C.;
J. F. Logan, N. C.;
W. P. Davidson, Jr., Swannanoa;
W. H. Hardy, Asheville;
J. M. Ray, Montreatle;
A. G. Halyburton, Black Mountain;
E. L. Dhake, Chapel Hill;
D. D. Farrer, Charleston;
L. Holmes, Pittsboro.

1859. 1859.

United States Mail Line, FOR THE EAST.



Change of Schedule!

The Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad are now running DAILY to the Catawba river, (and by the first of September will reach Newton), leaving Salisbury, on the arrival of the Northern mail, at 4 1/2 o'clock, P. M., connecting with C. S. BROWN & CO'S

Line of 4 Horse Coaches

For MORGANTON and ASHEVILLE, running DAILY to Newton, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, through to Asheville, without any detention, and TEN HOURS IN ADVANCE of any other line. Returning from Asheville: leaves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving in Salisbury next day to breakfast; connecting with the trains of the North Carolina Railroad going North, which will be

24 Hours in Advance

Of any other Stage Line from Asheville—crossing the Blue Ridge at NOON-DAY, going and coming, thereby securing the finest view of the celebrated peaks of the BLACK MOUNTAIN—Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman—to be had from any point—passing within 10 miles of the "Black Mountain House," and connecting with the Hacks of that establishment.

Families and invalids, four or more, by stopping over at Newton, can take our EXTRA COACH for Morganton in day light, if they prefer it; thus avoiding night travel from Salisbury to Asheville. The same accommodation is provided for those passing from Asheville to Salisbury, by stopping at Morganton over night, and taking the Extra Coaches in the morning, for the Railroad.

This Stage Line has been in successful operation four years, and no serious accident has ever occurred on it; and without fear of contradiction we will say it is the most pleasant, expeditious, nearest, and cheapest route, East or West.

One of the Proprietors will be found at the head of the Railroad, and the other at Morganton, ready to accommodate all wishing to take our Stages.

Stage Office: In Morganton, at the "Walton House." In Asheville, at the "Eagle Hotel." C. S. BROWN & CO. Contractors.

July 1st, 1859. 3m

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE. ON the 30th day of August next, we will sell on the premises, the valuable FARM

belonging to the Estate of the late J. W. Harris, and lying on the Main Broad River, 17 miles west of Rutherfordton, and 23 miles east of Asheville, on the Hickory Nut Road, containing about

800 Acres,

A large portion of it good BOTTOM LAND. The place has long been known as one of the best stands in the up-country, and the mountain scenery in the vicinity cannot be surpassed in the United States.

Persons desirous of purchasing will of course examine for themselves.

—ALSO—

Some four other Tracts of Land in the vicinity.

TERMS. One fourth cash; the other three-fourths in one, two and three years, with bond and approval security, and title withheld until the last payment is made.

—ALSO— One hundred and one Shares in the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company, will be sold at the same time and on the same terms.

C. L. HARRIS, } Executors
B. SHERILL, }

June 30, 1859. tds

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron. J. A. PATTON. June 30, 1859.

State of North Carolina, CHEROKEE COUNTY. In Equity.—Spring Term, 1859. Hiram McLean vs. Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Enos McHenry and Wm. R. McConnell, are non residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in some newspaper in this State for six weeks, commanding said non resident Defendants to be and appear before his Honor the Judge of the Court of Equity to be opened and held for said county of Cherokee at the Court House in Murphy on the 1st Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint of Hiram McLean, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, F. P. AXLEY, Clerk & Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in March, 1859. Issued June 20th, 1859. F. P. AXLEY, C. & M. E. Printer's fee \$5.

\$78.

EVERY body examine your money for a \$10 Bill on the Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., No. 378, issued 4th Oct., 1854. If found, let the Editor know it, and you shall lose nothing. June 30, 1859. 3t

Public Speaking.

I will address the people of Henderson county on the question of a County Subscription to the French Broad Railroad, at the times and places following, viz:

Cherry Fields, Thursday July 7.
Lanford's Store, Friday " 8.
Little River, Saturday " 9.
I respectfully invite those of my friends who are opposed to the Subscription to attend and hear this important subject fully discussed.

MARCUS ERWIN. June 30, 1859.

Appointments.

THE undersigned, together with the President of the District, will begin a protracted meeting on Jonathan's Creek on Saturday before the second Sunday in August.

The third Quarterly Conference for Buncombe Circuit will meet on Swannanoa, on Saturday before the third Sunday in July, at precisely 10 o'clock.

The first and only Camp Meeting for the Buncombe Circuit, will be held at the "Ridge Camp Ground," in Buncombe county, beginning on Thursday before the third Sunday in August. On Saturday before the fifth Sunday in July, a meeting of some days continuance will begin at John Plemons' school house.

WM. F. GRAY. June 30, 1859.

CELEBRATION.

LEICESTER, N. C., June 20th, 1859. } THOS. W. ATKIN, Esq.: Dear Sir—It is decided by the villagers of this place, aided by the Turkey Creek Division of the Sons of Temperance, to celebrate in some suitable manner the approaching Fourth of July.

The Trustees of Bassett College will avail themselves of the occasion to lay the foundation stone of that Building, and they solicit some one or more of the public spirited men of Asheville to favor them and the public with an Educational address on that day.

Ample accommodations will be provided for all friends of progress who will favor us with their presence. By order of the Board. L. CHAPMAN, Sec.

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers take this mode of notifying their old friends and customers that they will next week open a regular beef market again. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning they will be prepared to furnish the public with the best beef the country affords.

WHITE & ISRAEL. Asheville, June 23, 1859. tf

MOUNTAIN HOTEL, MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known House has been re-opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been and will continue to be a First Class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses over other Houses is its being almost embowered in Shade Trees.

The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day.

In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain Views, render it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the

MOUNTAIN REGION.

The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and conveniences; and he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formerly enjoyed.

His Stables are attended by one of the best, if not the very best, Hostlers in the Southern Country—the far famed "SILAS."

About the first of July next, the Western N. C. R. R. will be completed to Newton; and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury, Statesville, and Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a

Comfortable and Commodious Vehicle, to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton, will find ready facilities for transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton; and at Lincolnton, R. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers, for public use; and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any required place.

J. M. HAPPOLDT. Morganton, June 23, 1859. 6w

\$10 REWARD.

STOLEN, or strayed from my residence at Greenville, S. C., on Sunday, 5th instant, a brownish bay HORSE, about 6 years old, 15 or 16 hands high, traits and canters; no marks remembered. It is supposed that he may have been ridden away by a runaway negro who passed through this place about that time.

The above Reward will be paid for the delivery of the Horse to me at Greenville. C. J. ELFORD. June 23, 1859. 3t

State of North Carolina, BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Joseph S. Chunn, et al. Exparte. THIS case having been referred to the undersigned for an account, the legal heirs and representatives of Samuel Chunn, deceased, are hereby notified that I will proceed to take said account at my Office in Asheville, on the 1st day of July (Friday) 1859, when and where they are notified to appear and file a Schedule of the advancement heretofore made to them, with any other matter that they may deem necessary in taking said account.

Witness, I. B. SAWYER, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Buncombe county, at Office, 16th June, 1859. I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E. June 23, 1859. Printer's fee \$3.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for

SABBATH READING.

"Peace I Give Unto You."

Earth worn pilgrim mourn no longer,
Fold thy languid, drooping wing,
Nestle 'neath the grateful shelter,
Drink of this celestial spring.
Weary of the world's vain gliding,
Weary of the inward strife,
Look thou upward—one is caring,
He whose words are peace and life.

Leave with Him thy heavy burden,
Close against His bleeding side,
Bind thy earnest, restless spirit,
Bathing in the crimson tide.
Hearken—His soft words of pleading,
Eager strive to do His will,
Rouse thy soul, in earnest seeking
All His counsel to fulfill.

Thus go forth to daily duty,
And thou shalt not walk in dust,
In thy soul's deep chambers brooding,
Shall the Heavenly dove have rest.
Breathing in the days of sunlight
Gentle murmurings of love;
In sorrow's gloom the soul enfolded
With pinions radiant from the light above.

Not the counterfeit—the seeming,
Of the worldling's studied art,
But heaven-breathed Peace, serene and lowly,
Well upward from the heart,
This thy ever living blessing,
Peace, in benediction given
From dying lips—in glorious promise
And for the rest of heaven.

The Sea of Galilee.

This lake is also known in the gospels as the sea of Tiberias, and Genesareth; and in the Old Testament as the sea of Chinnereth. It is about thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth; and is formed by the Jordan, which traverses it from north to south, and then flows on to the Dead sea, sixty miles south.

No other sheet of water in the world is endeared to the Christian by so many pleasing associations. Some ten miles to the west lay Nazareth, the home of Christ during his childhood and youth. On its western shore lay Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida of Galilee, where "most of his mighty works were done;" while the other Bethsaida was but a few miles north of its northwestern shore. Around this lake a large part of the Saviour's public life was spent. More than one blind man there experienced his miraculous power, and opened his eyes to behold first of all his benefactor's face, and then the blue waters of this charming lake. Here the majority of his disciples lived; and by its side, while "sitting at the receipt of custom," or "mending their nets," they were called to become "fishers of men." It was on these waters, sitting in Simon Peter's boat, that Christ preached to a multitude on shore. Upon one of the neighboring hills he taught many thousands at once, healed their diseases, and fed them all with five loaves and two fishes. Here, too, on two occasions—at the commencement of his ministry and after his resurrection—his command filled the nets of the apostles with unprecedented draughts of fishes. Somewhere on the southeast side of the same sea is the "steep place" down which the frightened Gadarenes saw their whole herd of swine plunge, and perish in the waters. The Saviour often crossed this lake in his labors of love; and twice he had occasion to allay the fears of his disciples by calming the storm-tossed waves; once waking from his quiet sleep in the hinder part of the boat, to chide them for their lack of faith; and once coming out to them by walking on the sea, in the fourth watch of the night, as they were "toiling in rowing."

Thus the whole region was rendered sacred by incidents in the life of our Lord. The traveler irresistibly feels that His footsteps and smiles have forever hallowed these hills, that his voice yet echoes from these shores, and his "Peace be still," yet rests on these pure and peaceful waters. In many respects, however, a great change has here taken place since the time of Christ. Then the shores were filled by a teeming population; towns and villages crowded the banks, and boats swarmed on the waters. Now the only remaining town is Tiberias, a city in ruins, containing about 2,000 inhabitants, and filthy to the last degree. It is a common saying, that "the king of the fleas holds his court at Tiberias." In stead of a large fleet of fishing boats, only one can now be found on the waters. The round hills that once boldly down to the sea are now bare of trees; and though covered with a delightful verdure after the wintry rains, become parched and desolate under the summer sun. Yet this sea and these hills are the same that our Saviour himself beheld; the main features of the scene are unchanged. The lake lies embosomed in a deep basin, more than three hundred feet below the level of the Mediterranean, and closed on all sides, except near the inlet and outlet of the Jordan, by hills that rise steeply hundreds of feet in height; while in the background on the east side are mountains over a thousand feet high. The range of heights stretching around the sea itself is broken by occasional shady ravines and water-courses; and here and there is separated from the sea by a level and exceedingly fertile plain. In one of these plains Capernaum used to stand, but now has wholly disappeared. Far in the north Mount Hermon lifts its snow-capped crown to the sky, with the majesty of a summit that has looked down on the coming and going of a hundred generations.

The region of this sea bears marks of volcanic action, and hot springs still exist on the shore south of Tiberias. The waters still swarm with fishes, as in the days of the apostolic fishermen. The whole scene is marked by a grand but serene beauty, and the Christian visitor reluctantly tears himself away from it. A recent American traveler, while out upon the sea, encountered a tempest like those described in the gospels; sudden, swift, and violent, it swept down on the sea from the upper hills, and threw it into commotion as in a moment. He was unable to make head against it, and was driven over to "the coast of Gadarenes." The same traveler bathed several times in its clear and sweet waters, and was reminded of the words of an old Scotch friend of his boyhood, who said to him: "When ye grow to be a man, mayhap ye'll go wonderin' up and down the hill of the world. But don't ye forget that gin ye're thirsty, there's the sea o' Galilee; and gin ye're hungry, there's the loaves that feed fowle thousand there by the sea; and when ye get tired and tired out, and want to lay your head down on any stone and rest it—but the stones are a' hard—there's Heem that sayed on the same sea, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give ye rest.'"

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT, but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village. Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859.

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEEVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859.

GOODS! GOODS!

NOW IS THE TIME!

Come and Buy New Goods

AT COST!

THE heavy stock of rich and splendid GOODS, lately opened at JACKSON'S, will, from this day, be sold at

COST!

They must go. There is no help for it. They have to be converted into money in the shortest possible space of time.

The stock is rich, fresh and complete, embracing everything to be found in a first class retail store.

Every article will be sold at cost, for cash in hand.

Now is your time to buy bargains. Come along, for the Goods are rapidly going off.

During Court week there will be an

AUCTION

every night, commencing on Monday, and continuing through the week.

Persons who wish to make a bill of \$75 or \$100, can do so on four months time, and have the goods at cost.

All persons indebted to W. H. Jackson & Co., or to W. H. Jackson, will call immediately and make payment. All claims remaining unsettled on the 20th instant, will be put out for collection.

Asheville, April 7, 1859.

FAMILY GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONARY.

THE subscribers having determined to supply Asheville, and vicinity, with what has been long needed, a first class

FAMILY GROCERY,

are now receiving a large assortment of Goods in their line, consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Fish, Cheese, Crackers, Pickles, Candles, Raisins, Almonds, Toys of every kind, and a general stock of Fancy Goods, making their establishment a genuine

VARIETY STORE.

They have a choice stock of Cigars and Tobacco. They invite the public to call and examine their assortment, and they will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.

Store nearly opposite Gaines, Deever & Co., in the brick house long known as the Drug Store.

P. S.—No Books kept in the establishment.

Dec. 2, 1858.

PHILIPS' HOTEL

Murphy, N. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that he is prepared to render comfortable all who may honor him with a visit.

HIS TABLE

shall be supplied with the best the country affords, with comfortable Beds, and unremitted attention to his guests, will be his constant endeavor, and he will find every article fresh and excellent, and prices extremely low.

Call and give me a Trial and you shall be pleased.

N. G. PHILIPS.

January 20, 1859.

NOTICE.

IN future, except in cases of sickness or inability, will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance to an Order of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions for the County of Buncombe, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Asheville, on the 24 day of July, 1859, all the right and title that Joseph H. Ingie had in the

TRACT OF LAND

owned by him at the time of his decease, containing 75 acres, more or less, lying on the south Fork of Reems' Creek, in Buncombe county, adjoining lands of James Hemphill, David Ballard, and others.

Terms of Sale.—Note with approved security, due in twelve months, with interest from date.—Title retained until purchase money is paid.

T. N. INGLE, Adm.

April 21, 1859.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns and designs, and embracing all sizes, from the smallest to the largest. Come, bring your money, and buy one at low figures.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

Asheville, June 2, 1859.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,



Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.
W. A. PATTON, N. G.
J. P. SAWYER, R. S.
Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.,

AND

J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear. Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

Office first door south of the Bank

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1859.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, M. D.

D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 1 1/2 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the last three days of each month, for the purpose of prescribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicted will please take notice. He offers this card through numerous solicitations from different persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison's Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1858.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudge's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858.

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison. Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Jackson, Macon and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District.

Shelby, April 17, 1856.

C. W. GILLESPIE,

Attorney at Law,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him for collection will meet with early and prompt attention.

January 20, 1859.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphy stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEEVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.



A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrophulous Eruptions, Eczema, Acne, Pimples, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Discharges of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scoury, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alternative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alternative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alternative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alternative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of fever, or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remedies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrophulous.

The Alternative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alternative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alternative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisville, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Fant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by

June 16, 1859.

E. J. ASTON.

6in.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

FOR children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and plenty of course, at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

Leather, Leather.

UPPER, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEEVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

OUR Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A first rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; also just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

MERRIMON & SONS, ARE now receiving direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a heavy assortment of rich and beautiful Goods, suited to the season, embracing every variety of

DRY Goods, Hardware,

Groceries, &c., &c.